

MICHIGAN



FARMER.

AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST.

"AGRICULTURE IS THE NOBLEST, AS IT IS THE MOST NATURAL PURSUIT OF MAN."

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D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Original Papers from Contributors.

Letter from Hon. J. Shearer

MR. EDITOR:—While reading in the Farmer of June 1st, an article on the subject of Summer Fallows, it brought to mind an experience of the past. In Western New York, some twenty years ago, the writer of these lines commenced farming on an old and said to be worn out farm, which had been plowed some 20 years, without much manure, plaster, or clover, and of course the crops became very light—although originally the soil (composed of sand, loam, and clay,) was very rich and of a dark color, within 3 miles of which plaster could be obtained at \$3 per ton.

On one field of twenty acres, was sowed 20 bushels of plaster, in May. In June following it was plowed right and harrowed well; and in August plowed again—rather deeper than at first. About the 15th of September it was sown to wheat, the seed being rolled in plaster and lime. The next spring, one bushel of plaster per acre was sown on the wheat. The crop produced about 15 bushels per acre.

Soon after the crop was taken from the ground, in August the stubble was turned under with a deep furrow, and sowed again to wheat, as before. The spring following, plaster was again sowed in the same quantity as before, and the same mode was pursued for four years in succession. The last crop of wheat became so large as to lodge, and the white clover came in abundantly. Afterwards the fields were so arranged on the farm as to summer fallow invariably for wheat—taking care to sow them with plaster before plowing, and placing the manure from the barn and yards on fields cultivated with corn and oats, so that the pernicious seeds might be subdued should there be any in the manure. By this mode the farm was kept in a good state of cultivation.

After trying many experiments, in cropping land by rotation and otherwise, it is firmly believed that the best and most profitable business in farming, which can at present be pursued in Michigan, is by raising wheat and sheep—as our soil and climate are peculiarly adapted and congenial to both. And, in making this the business, let not the clover and plaster be forgotten or neglected. The regular system would be to

summer fallow after plastering, and seed to clover when the wheat is sowed—and by arranging the fields so as to have a clover lay for the sheep, which will serve to keep the fallows clean, and enrich the soil; while their increase, with their wool, will prove profitable. Sowing clover, or herds-grass, after the wheat is nearly harrowed in, then passing the ground once lightly over with the harrow, will give a firm root to withstand the winter—all of which should be done early in September, in order that the roots may obtain a foothold before winter.

In relation to plaster, one remark. It principally acts on the atmosphere, and consequently does not exhaust the soil. It does not prove useful on low, wet land, as the dew is naturally heavy enough there. But sow it on high, dry and rolling lands. The dews will be more abundant on them, and less on the low lands contiguous. It is said that from one hundred to three hundred parts of water, to one of plaster, is required to cause it to act on the atmosphere.

Dear Sir, I cannot close without heartily congratulating you relative to the great cause in which you are engaged. You have commenced, Franklin-like, in early life,—assembling useful knowledge to the great mass of our worthy fellow citizens; and, as your very valuable journal is the only one of the kind published in our State, an anxious solicitude is felt for its circulation and prosperity.

Respectfully and truly yours,

J. SHEARER.

Plymouth, June 14, 1844.

REMARKS.—We take pleasure in publishing the above letter from our distinguished friend—more particularly because we have had the gratification of visiting him "at home," since it was written, and of observing the general thrift and neatness of his farming operations. His plan of sowing plaster, previous to summer-fallowing, is a good one. We noticed, on his farm, a field containing 20 acres of wheat, thus plastered—and it appeared to be as heavy, if not every way better, than any other crop of the same size which we have seen this year. More anon.—ED.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Fruit Trees—Answer to Inquiry, &c.

MR. MOORE:—In answer to the inquiry of Jonas Doolittle, in the Farmer of June 16, I would remark that I have had some experience both in the art of inoculating and engrafting fruit trees—and, so far as my knowledge extends in regard to the most scientific manner of propagating fruit, I am very willing to give publicity for the benefit of all desiring such information.

In the first place, then, if I wish buds from a distance for inoculating, in order to keep them secure and transplant them fresh and good, I would go to the woods, cut down a green sapling, bore it out hollow, then fill in the buds and then cork it up tight. In this way they will keep six months—fresh and fine.

As to scions, or grafts, I generally cut them as early as the month of November, and along thro' the winter as late as to the 1st of April, and keep them in line order until June by packing them in common moss, (such as can be easily procured and collected in swampy places in the forest, and from decayed logs,) in tight boxes, and laying away in a dry, cool cellar.

I will also take this opportunity to state the manner which my friend F— adopted to preserve grafts in fine order, which he imported from Italy for his own use, and used when they

were two years old, with good success. He cut the grafts of a suitable length, and put them in glass bottles—then filled them up with warm honey, and corked and sealed the bottles. In this way it is believed scions will keep good for seven years.

I do not, however, agree with friend Doolittle that inoculating is preferable to grafting—as I am able to judge in this matter from experience. I this year engrafted 30,000 trees, in the usual way of whip tongue grafting, at the root. 50 out of 100 will live and grow grafters, in this way, when well done—and grow two feet the first year; in 3 or 4 years will be fit to set for the orchard, and in two or three years more they will be bearing trees. For sample and in proof of this assertion, call at Newport, and I will exhibit to you pear trees bearing fruit seven years from the seed—six years from the graft. Also, plum trees bearing fruit, (1 to 5 bushels of plums to the tree,) grafted on roots 6 years ago.—And specimens of our grafting can be seen at our Nursery's at either of the following places:—Mr. D. E. Broun's, at Flint, Genesee county.—at Wm. Doolittle's, Clarendon, Calhoun county.—or at H. Lewis, Prairieville, Barry co., Mich.—at all of which places Fruit Trees of most kinds can be furnished to those wishing a supply—in the best quality, and at the lowest prices—or the same at Newport, Monroe county, Mich., where all kinds of dickey will be taken in payment, and credit given where is a fair prospect of eventually securing payment. Wm. Wurtz.

Newport, Mich., July 1, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Care of Farming Tools.

MR. EDITOR:—We believe it may be safely asserted that the farmer, in a course of years, sustains as much loss, or is subjected to as much expense in procuring tools, by their decay in consequence of needless exposure, as from their actual wear on the farm. How many are the instances in which the farming implements,—the plow, harrows, &c.,—instead of being carefully housed, when their use for the year is over, are left in the field, or peradventure drawn up in battle array in front of the house—occupying a goodly portion of the road—and, when covered with snow, forming most convenient places for breaking horses' legs, tearing off shoes, &c. &c. Perhaps in addition to these the sundry wagons, carts, sleighs, hay-racks, and other necessary things, exposed to the decay which must result from exposure to the rains, the freezing thaws, and storms of winter. Now one such season of exposure does more to weaken the wood of these implements, promote decay and render new purchases necessary, than their ordinary wear on the farm with careful usage and proper protection from the weather.

As a general thing, it may be remarked, that no implement, tool, or carriage of any kind should be exposed when not in use. Those not wanted in the winter should be secured from the weather during that season—and so with those not required during summer season, as sleighs, sleds, &c. The skillful, thrifty farmer is known by his attention to the minor points of his agricultural operations—by his care to save as well as to acquire—and he who neglects the lesser things, cannot fail to find a large and constant drawback on his profits.

H. D.

Jackson County, June, 1844.

Spirit of Rivalry.

The different breeds of live stock, neat cattle, and sheep, have each their partizans; often influenced solely by their own honest preferences and convictions, founded—as they at least persuade themselves—upon experience and observation; and in some cases it will not be denied, by private interests, a stimulus which is too seldom absent from most of the disputes and contentions in life. Now, if a man should pronounce a preference over all others for the Short-horns, he must expect to be tossed by the Long-horns; if he sides with the Herefords, the Durhams will shake their heads at him; and if he advocates above all others, the polled Scotch, the Angus, or the Fife cattle, the West Highlanders will be down upon him with a vengeance. So it is with the South-downs and Leicesters—meek, quiet, placable animals themselves—who may be seen feeding peaceably together out of the same manger, and lying down without passion in the same pen; but not so their owners and breeders. A spirit of rivalry pervades every department of life. Under due restraints and discipline, it is productive of the most useful results; but it too often blinds the judgment, and becomes fierce and vindictive. We are not satisfied with the undoubted good qualities of what belongs to ourselves; but we resolve upon exposing the defects and faults, whether real or imaginary, of what belongs to our neighbors. It is not enough that our own children are handsome, good-tempered, clever, and accomplished; but we insist upon it that those of our neighbors are ugly, morose, and ill-endowed. Perhaps agriculture presents a more limited field for any ill-natured emulation than almost any other department of life. Here men cannot conceal their discoveries and improvements. Here there cannot be long any monopoly of advantages. Here men perceive how rapidly and widely, improvements and discoveries extend themselves. In the present condition of the world, for a man to pretend to keep any distinguished agricultural improvement to himself, would be very much like his holding up his umbrella before the sun, so that it might not shine upon other people. All he can be sure of, in this case, is to keep himself in the dark. A liberal and intelligent mind perceives at once, that the light which his knowledge or improvements shed upon others, is always reflected back upon himself.—*Colman's Agricultural Tour.*

AGRICULTURE OF MICHIGAN.—Our correspondent "P." of Buffalo, says:—"In a recent trip through several counties in Michigan, I was agreeably surprised to find so great improvement in agriculture. Many farms in the older settled counties will compare favorably with the best improved farms on the line of the Erie canal; and the large surplus products they are sending off, particularly of wheat and flour, are a sure and very gratifying mark of great agricultural prosperity in the State. The railroad from Pontiac, though but 26 miles in length and carrying only the products of that county, brought to Detroit the last fall over 40,000 bbls. of flour, besides large quantities of other produce. The Central Rail Road running west from Detroit, was also crowded with freight cars the most of the season. Agricultural societies have sprung up in several places, and are producing a visible and happy effect among the farmers; and I observed a notice of a fair to be held in the spring, I think in Lenawee county, for the purpose of buying and selling stock, and hiring help. Would not such fairs be specially useful in New England and New York? The soil in large portions of Michigan is admirably adapted to the culture of wheat, and 35 bushels per acre is not an uncommon crop among the farmers. There is, however, but little appearance of system, or of a proper rotation of crops, and the skinning system prevails. The course pursued by many is to crop the land constantly for a few years, and then sell out and take up the line of march westward. Still Michigan, possessing generally a very rich soil, and water communication around it and through it equal to any State in the Union, and streams for an abundance of mill-sites in almost every county, is destined

to attain a high rank in agriculture. The tide of immigration, arrested somewhat in past years by reason of an injudicious system of taxation, which is now in a measure abandoned, is beginning to roll in upon the State as formerly; large fruit-bearing orchards and thrifty nurseries appear here and there even in the newer counties, and a bold enterprise marks the general movements of the people. Success to thee, Michigan, in all that pertains to the culture of the soil and the mind; let your poultry-yards be graced with Poland chickens, your piggeries with Berkshires and Woburns, and your fields with many more Durhams and Herefords, and you cannot but prosper."—*Albany Cultivator.*

Farming Capital.

THERE is much sound sense in the following extract, written by Mr. L. DURAND, and published in an eastern journal—the *Cultivator* we believe. The suggestion relative to labor-saving implements is a good one, for many of our Michigan farmers:

"I think it correct to say, that a liberal expenditure of capital in farming, will ultimately pay better than when laid out in any other business. The difference between capital laid out in farming, and that laid out in manufacturing, is, that all which is expended in the latter beyond the actual profits of the goods manufactured, is a dead loss; while that which is laid out on the farm, under good management, causes it to improve and increase in value from year to year.—In manufacturing, the interest on the capital may be received within six months or a year. In farming it may not be so, but it will be sure to give its return in a series of years. Another item which has been much neglected by farmers, is that of purchasing good implements to carry on their farming operations. In this country, where manual labor is high, a farmer should obtain as many labor-saving implements as can be used to advantage. Although these implements may cost more at first than common ones do, they will find their account in it at last. Get the best implements to be had, even if you have to go out of the State for them."

On Preserving Butter.

The following, from Mr. Ellsworth's Report, will be read with interest, by all concerned in making, and preserving, butter.

Sir: In answer to your inquiry, what has been your practice in putting up butter, especially for preservation in hot climates, or for long voyages? I will cheerfully state that I have had considerable experience on this subject, and, in some particulars, good success. There are many things required to insure good butter. The butter itself must be well made; that is, worked enough, and not too much, and salted with rock salt. This being well done, and the buttermilk all expelled, the butter may be packed in good white-oak, well-seasoned casks, well filled. In cool climates larger casks can be used. In hot climates it is best to have small casks—say from 25 to 30 lbs.—so that too much need not be exposed while using. Then put these small casks into a hog-head, and fill up the same with strong pickle that will bear up an egg, and the butter may be shipped to the West Indies or Europe, and kept perfectly sweet. I have never found saltpetre or sugar of any benefit. Butter of my packing has opened as good in the West Indies as it was in Connecticut. I will remark, that to keep good butter in ice-houses, when it remains frozen, it will answer, if the butter is to be continued in the same temperature; but if it is exposed to warm weather after being taken from the ice house, it will not keep as long as if it had not been exposed to so cold a temperature.

FOUNDER.—Heating hog's lard to boiling heat, and inserting each hoof of a horse in a vessel filled three or four inches with the oil, causing it to hiss upon the hoof—together with copious bleeding—is an excellent remedy for founder.

Benefits of Agricultural Societies.

The first great question, in all agricultural operations, is this: how shall we obtain the greatest returns for capital and labor? This secret can only be unfolded by repeated trials.

But trials in one country will not always show the truth in another. Very good gold may be found in one country by a process, which, in another, will only uncover slate stones. It is for this reason that we cannot fully profit by the European agriculturists, or even those in our own country a little to the north or south of us. The question, then, arises, how far can we profit by their experience? How many of their practices dare we imitate? How many of their unsuccessful experiments may be useful in our locality? and with what variation in the details? If one man must make all the experiments in order to answer these questions, he may not live to know the result, or profit by his labor; and if he could, the benefit of his actual improvements would be confined to his own neighborhood, unless accident should bring them to the knowledge of others. Hence the great advantage of Agricultural Societies. Their benefits are beyond calculation.—One has tried one thing, and another has tried another thing, till at last all have been tried.—The success or failure, the profit or loss—together with a detail of the proceedings—becomes known by the societies' meetings, or by their publications. It is a general principle, that "Union produces strength." Why should it fail here? It will not fail, unless by neglect.—The universal experience of all countries proves, that agricultural societies have raised the standard of farming,—have expanded and liberalized, and in every way improved and elevated the habits and minds of farmers. We should also consider that agriculture is the greater interest of the country; that whatever importance may be attached to other pursuits, AGRICULTURE SUPPORTS ALL AND PAYS ALL! How important, then, that its mode of operation be the best. Let it further be borne in mind, that a society may promote many improvements, at a trifling expense to the members, which would be beyond the means of an individual.—*Miss. Valley Farmer.*

Egg Plant.

This is considered a delicious vegetable; but little attention, has, however, been paid to its cultivation, and it is seldom seen in our markets; but in the Southern States great quantities are cultivated, and sold in their markets. It deserves universal cultivation, and we have no doubt that, in a few years, it will be as much sought after as the tomato. The purple is the kind cultivated for table use. In our climate, the seed must be sown in a hot-bed in March; and in May, when the weather is warm, transplant them into rich mellow soil, in a warm situation; place them about fifteen inches apart; the fruit is fit for use as soon as it becomes of a full purple color. They are cooked in various ways, baked, fried, &c.—The most common method is, to cut them in slices, season them with pepper and salt, and fry them with salt pork or ham, or dipped in melted butter, and fried like oysters.

The white is only cultivated for ornament; it makes a beautiful appearance when the plants are filled with fruit.

CAST IRON BUILDINGS IN CHINA.—Letters from Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff state that the art of constructing buildings in cast-iron has been known for centuries in China. He has found a pagoda entirely composed of cast iron. It is covered with bas-reliefs and inscriptions, which, from their forms, characters, and dates, show that they are as old as the dynasty of Tang, which was upon the throne as far back as from the fifth to the tenth century of the Christian era. It is in the shape of an octagonal pyramid, is forty feet in height, and eight feet in diameter at the base. It has seven stories, each containing extremely curious historical pictures. M. Gutzlaff represents this monument as being strikingly elegant, and surpassing in this respect, every thing of the kind he had previously seen in China.—*Selected.*

Turneps.

Turneps are better adapted to light than heavy soils. Sandy soils that are too light for potatoes, will frequently give a good crop of turneps, by the application of a top-dressing of ashes and some compost manure.

As a crop for winter feeding, the turnep is valuable, both for sheep and cattle. The common English flat turnep, may be sown as late as the latter part of July or the first of August, in this latitude, and will give a good yield. This kind does pretty well for feeding the fore part of the winter, but becomes soft and corky by January, and is not worth much. Other kinds keep better. The Yellow Aberdeen and the Swedish or Ruta Baga are probably as profitable for late feeding as any. The Ruta Baga should be sown in June, (as early as the 20th,) to ensure the greatest yield. Much depends on the quality of the seed, and care should be taken to get that produced by the best shaped roots, and the more particular has been the selection, and the longer it has been continued, the better will be the seed, and the truer the roots. The same principle applies in this case as in animals—selection is the grand source of improvement. The turnep comes to the greatest perfection in rather northern latitudes; hence it is quite an object to obtain seed from those regions. The English and Scotch are usually very particular in selecting their turneps for seed, and on this account their seed is generally preferable.

The Ruta Baga keeps well, and with proper care will be good till May. It is considered a good root for sheep and young stock, but is not so well liked for milch cows on account of its tendency to impart a flavor to the butter. On this account, carrots or beets are preferred for cows.

The yield of the turnep crop, varies according to the quality of the soil, cultivation, &c., from 400 to 800 bushels per acre. The flat turnep may be sown after a crop of hay has been taken off the ground, and if well cultivated, will do well.

We prefer the *drill* mode of sowing turneps. It is the most exact—the roots are made to occupy the ground better—there is a better chance of working among them to keep down the weeds—there is a saving of seed, and a general saving of labor and expense, besides getting generally a better yield.

There are various machines for sowing seed. There is one made in the vicinity of Boston at a cost of only about five dollars, that answers well for sowing turneps, onions, and seeds of that size. Others may be had of larger size, at ten to fifteen dollars.

For the Ruta Baga, the rows may be two feet or more apart, so as to give room for working the spaces with a small harrow or cultivator. By planting two rows pretty close together, say a foot apart, the other spaces may be left three feet apart, which will give ample room for the use of the cultivator, and the crop will not, probably, be diminished in yield.—*Albany Cultivator*

It is in the middle classes of society that all the finest feelings and the most amiable propensities of our nature do principally flourish and abound; for the good opinion of our fellow-men is the strongest though not the purest motive to virtue. The privations of poverty render us too cold and callous, and the privileges of riches too arrogant and consequential, to feel; the first places us beneath the opinion; the second above it.

Hedges.

We have seen it frequently stated by the correspondents and editors of the New England agricultural papers, that the buckthorn is proved there to be the best plant for hedges. The seed or plants can be procured in Boston. It also grows from cuttings. A correspondent in a late Massachusetts Ploughman, says:

"After some experience in growing hedges, and from frequent and continued observations, I should select the buckthorn. My reasons for giving it the preference are the facts that it is easy of culture, of very rapid vegetation, having beautiful foliage, is compact and unyielding in its natural growth, and is more hardy than any other variety. It also possesses certain medicinal qualities, which render it unpalatable and nauseous to cattle, and deters them from browsing upon it. The usual age at which the plants are set is two years, and as the price now asked for them by the nursery men is rather high, it would probably be the most economical plan for a farmer, who may wish to set a considerable length of hedge, and who has land and manure to spare, to procure seed and raise the plants for himself."—*Louisville Journal*.

"THERE is glory in potatoes well hoed," writes Willis—farmers, and those who ought to be farmers, had better believe it. "Corn—the flowing and stately maize has a visible glory."

First in the rank of usefulness—the foundation of wealth, civilization, and happiness, are the cultivators of the soil. Pure hearts and strong hands they must have; for is not husbandry religion, the best and holiest? Can there be an expression of higher faith and more confiding trust, than when the farmer scatters his grain over the earth, and covers it up, and lets it decay? Can there be more devout thanksgiving than when he sees it spring up in verdant beauty from the ground where he had so piously placed it? Looks he not to Heaven for the sunshine and the shower, and to the bright southern sky for pleasant breezes? Is not each hill of corn an altar to the Spirit of Nature, and rises not sweet incense from each field of clover?—What church, with its gaud and trappings of finery, can equal his fields and forests? What music like his birds, what incense like his flowers, what pictures like the glowing scenery around him.—*Milwaukeean*.

EVERY body who owns a horse, should regard the following:—

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEAZED BY FLIES.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour—when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

By the way—speaking of horses—those gentlemen who have ceased to use blinders (and many have done so,) say that their horses drive better, and feel better. Try it and be convinced.—*Bost. Post*.

Pulverizing the Soil.

It was the opinion of the celebrated Tull, that good crops might be produced from the same soil for an indefinite period, simply by maintaining the earth in a finely pulverized state, in order that the roots of the growing crop might the more easily expand in every direction in quest of food; and notwithstanding the fallacy of the theory, so far as it regards the efficacy of the mere act of pulverization without other physical means, no one can doubt the utility of thoroughly refining the soil we intend to crop. A very large portion of the fertility of every soil is derived from the atmosphere—principally through the process which is denominated aeration, and by which it becomes impregnated or imbued with those fructifying gaseous agents, the action of which, under proper circumstances, and the laws of a well balanced and regulated economy, are so indispensable in the primary development and final maturation of the plant. Of the many aëriated and volatile substances imbibed by the soil, the most important, perhaps, and valuable, as regards its action upon vegetation, is ammoniacal gas, and which, being copiously evolved wherever large quantities of animal manures are used, or permitted to ferment, in a free atmosphere, is greedily absorbed by the soil. Now the capacity of the soil to absorb this gas, depends upon its fineness, its porosity, and the minute pulverization or disintegration of the granules of which it is composed. The more thoroughly this operation is performed, the more copious, of course, will be the influx of this fecundating gas, and the more permeable will the soil be to the roots by which it is to be absorbed and taken up. It should ever be remembered, that, other circumstances being similar, the absorbent capacity of the soil is precisely in the ratio of the surface exposed.—*Maine Cultivator*.

KEEPING COWS.—The keeping of cows is much like the cultivation of land. If the crop does not reach a certain amount, there is a loss to the farmer, or the crop may precisely equal his expenses, the year leaving him as it found him; but above all this, is profit, and the more he can increase this balance, the greater his gain. So with a cow: if she does not give a certain quantity of milk, she does not pay for her keeping, and the more such cows a man has, the worse off he is. On the contrary, all above a given yield, is clear profit, and the farmer or dairyman, has every inducement to increase this amount as high as possible.—*Alb. Cult.*

ROOTS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—In a communication recently made by Dr. Houlton, he states that all roots should be taken up at the time their leaves die, as they then abound with the proper secretions of the plant. This rule has no exception; it applies to the roots of trees, shrubs, herbs, root-stocks, bulbs, corms, and tubers; and it includes that curious plant, colchicum, whose flowers only appear in the autumn, and its leaves and fruit the following spring and summer. Biennial roots must be taken up in the first year of their duration, as when the leaves decay in the second year, their roots are either decayed or merely dry woody fibre. Roots intended to be preserved should be dried as soon as possible after they have been dug up; the large tree roots, especially the more juicy, dry better in their entire state than when sliced.—*Medical Gaz.*

GINGER.—This plant is a native of the East Indies. It rises from the soil in round stalks which sometimes attain the elevation of several feet. Towards the end of the year, it withers, and the roots, which, alone, are valuable, are dug up, and being properly scraped and dried, are deposited in bags for sale. Ginger has been cultivated to some extent in the West

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON: JULY 15 1844.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, (ill health, and the impossibility of procuring assistance,) we were compelled to omit the publication of the Farmer, on the 1st instant. The full numbers of the volume will be furnished to our patrons, so that they will not be losers by the omission. We have now made such arrangements as will, it is believed, hereafter secure the punctual publication of the paper,—and thus prevent the necessity of another apology of this nature.

Editorial Notices.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Our thanks are tendered to Messrs. Woodbridge and Porter, of the Senate, for various statistical and other important Public Documents. Also, to Messrs. Hunt and Lyon, of the House, for similar favors.

—To Hon. J. Shearer, for a pamphlet containing a description, with recommendations, &c., of "Burton's Wheel Plow." We shall endeavor to give our readers an engraving and description of this implement, next month.

—To A. D. Childs, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., for "Documents" containing lithographic views, and a description, of his "Improvement in the Horse Power driving machinery." We would recommend Mr. Childs' invention to the attention of threshing machine manufacturers.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From our own observation, and information received from different portions of the State during the past month, we are of opinion that the present Wheat Crop of Michigan bids fair to prove an average one. It is possible that we may over-rate the crop, but we think our opinion is based upon good authority. So far as our observation is concerned—and we have visited several counties since the 1st of June—the growing crop generally presents a good appearance, and promises an abundant harvest. In some sections where it was feared the insect would spoil the crop, the fields are coming forward finely—and, altho' considerably injured, the yield will be much greater than was anticipated six weeks ago. The ravages of the fly have been confined to small districts of country, and upon light sandy soils. On clay soils the crop is generally good—in some sections unusually heavy.

From other wheat raising states, we learn that the general appearance of the growing crop indicates an abundant harvest.

POISON WEED.—This "evil weed," described by Mr. Bagham in last number of the Farmer, is fast spreading over some of the best wheat land in the eastern counties of our State. It is designated by various names—such as "Eye-bright," "Pigeon Weed," "Red Root," and "Sieia-kroot." We hope that it will receive no quarters, wherever it appears. A correspondent of the Cultivator, writing from Tompkins county, N. Y., gives the following method of destroying this worse than pest to our wheat farms:

"The plan adopted by the farmers in this section of the country, is by plowing in the fall, the usual time of sowing wheat; again in the spring when, the ground can be used for summer crops of any description and I will guarantee, yea more, I will stake my reputation upon it, that all that makes its appearance in the fall and spring will never do so again. This method is considered with us, the most economical and effectual of any yet discovered, of eradicating the evil. Try it, and you will know."

THE WEATHER, for the past two months has been any thing but favorable to the interests of the farmer. Had Father Miller predicted the destruction of the world by water, instead of fire, we should have been a convert to the doctrine ere this—for the frequent heavy rains with which we have been unceremoniously visited during the past few weeks, not only prove the fallacy of all human wishes and calculations, but render worthless the prophecies of that usually veritable weather-gauge, "the oldest inhabitant."

Cutting Wheat Early.

Those of our friends who have been constant readers of the Farmer since its commencement, will recollect that we have published the opinions of several practical men, whose experiments prove the practicability and advantage of cutting wheat much earlier than has been the usual custom among farmers. The evidence which we have noticed on this subject, conclusively establishes the fact, that wheat which is cut while in the milk, is not only much heavier, but makes better and more flour than that which is not cut until fully ripe. In addition to these advantages there are others derivable from early cutting, which should have weight with every prudent farmer—such as avoiding the calamity of rust, and the loss of grain by shelling while harvesting.

And, again—Those who have large crops to harvest will find it greatly to their advantage to commence early, in order that they may secure the whole before too ripe. For, in the language of one of our correspondents, "If wheat is allowed to stand until it is too ripe before harvest commences, everything must be done in a hurry. The wheat shells badly, and much of it falls down and is lost. Also, if it is rusty the kernel becomes shrunk, wooly and light, and is nearly ruined."

In this connection we would direct the attention of those having a file of this journal, to the communications of "M. W. OUT EAST," and "A REYNOLDS," published in number XI, Vol. I. The articles referred to were copied into several several prominent agricultural journals—the editors of whom concur in the opinions therein expressed. The subjoined article, upon the same subject, is from the June number of the Albany Cultivator—a journal than which perhaps none in the Union is better authority:

CUTTING WHEAT EARLY.—From our own experience, and from the experiments made by others, particularly the ably conducted ones of Mr. Hannam of England, of which an account has been given in a former volume of the Cultivator, we have been convinced that farmers much more frequently err by allowing their wheat to stand too long before cutting, than by harvesting too early. We have never known an instance where loss was sustained from early cutting, but there is not a year passes in which more or less loss is not suffered by standing too long. Cut early. The berry is whiter, the skin thinner, and the flour better. The following, which we find in the Michigan Farmer, will add to the proofs already given in the Cultivator, that our position is correct. It is part of a letter from Dr. Eldridge:

"Amasa Andrews, Esq. of this town, harvested sixty acres of wheat last season, while it was so green and unripe, that every farmer in the neighborhood thought and did not hesitate to declare him mad. He commenced cutting ten days before any other person thought of beginning, and finished before others had begun. The berry when cut was soft, and in that state known as "being in the milk." He has now threshed it; and being somewhat curious to learn the result of the experiment, I to-day went, in company with Mr. Andrews, to the mill and examined the wheat. I found it plump, with a peculiar transparency of the berry, I never before saw—which is to be attributed to the very thin coating of bran. We weighed some, and found it weighed just sixty-three lbs. to the bushel; and the experienced miller informed me, that it made more flour and less bran than any wheat he ever saw."

*. AGENTS and others having money in their possession, collected on subscription to the Farmer, are requested to forward the same, by mail or otherwise, without delay. Will our friends attend to this matter?

New kind of Plow.

ONE of the associate editors of the *New Genesee Farmer*,—writing from his residence in one of the western counties of N. Y.,—gives the annexed description of a new-kind of Plow.—This is the first that we have heard of it, altho' it appears to have originated in our State—or to which, at least, credit is given for its production. Can any of our friends communicate the name and residence of the inventor or manufacturer:

* * * * * "While on the subject of wheat-raising I will call the attention of farmers to a new plow which is coming into use amongst us, that I have no doubt will work a great revolution in tilling land. It comes, I believe, from Michigan. We have been using one for a few days, and it is just the thing. I do not know that I can describe it so that any person can understand me. I will try, however:

It is in all respects like a common plow, with the addition of another mould-board, land-side, nose, &c., attached to the same beam, and so arranged as to cut a furrow from 3 to 5 inches deep. The real plow follows directly after, with a deeper furrow, and brings it to the depth of 6 or more inches, according to the will of the plowman. Greensward thus plowed presents the appearance of an old field. The grass is completely covered, and so deep that it must all decay. The sod is out of sight, and out of reach, unless plowed deep again. After plowing in this way, we put on the harrow; and I never saw a field in finer condition with double the labor. It requires more team, but no more hands. For the wheat farmer, I consider this plow a great acquisition."

P. S. Since the above was placed in type we have received a letter from a friend in Oakland county, which may possibly give information relative to the origin of the plow mentioned in the foregoing extract. Speaking of the Wheat Crop, our friend says:

"I have tried almost every method of preparing ground for wheat. I should agree with most of your writers, in plowing deep. There is, in this section, some pieces of great wheat; but most of the fields are light. The secret is in deep plowing—for this, so far as I am acquainted, has produced great crops on the same soils that otherwise produce light ones. Smith's Subsoil Plow (made at Birmingham, in this county,) does the work. I would recommend it as the cheapest and best tool that can be procured for fitting a fallow. It does the work most admirably."

HARVEST DRINK.—The Southern Cultivator furnishes the following. Having often drank the like, we can cheerfully recommend it as far preferable, in our humble estimation, to any intoxicating beverage. Try it, friends:

"To 10 gallons of water, add half a gallon of molasses, a quart of vinegar, and 4 ounces of ginger. Let the water be fresh from the spring or well, stir the whole well together, and you will have a most refreshing beverage." For a less quantity, mix the ingredients in the same proportion, or to suit your taste.

I O U are the vowels which create more disagreeable sensations in the minds of honest men, than all of the rest of the alphabet put together. They trouble us exceedingly, on meeting our creditors—persons who would not have the power to dun or reproach us, could we collect our just dues from those individuals who can truly apply the above named vowels to the writer of this hint to delinquents!

For the Michigan Farmer.

Botany.

EDITOR OF THE MICH. FARMER—Sir: I have sometime been anxiously watching the movements of your 'contributors,' in hopes of finding communication from some one who, from observation and practical experience, could favor us with a description of Botanical Science, as it now exists within our own limits:—For I am fully aware that a production from such a source could be so easily shaken, and far better appreciated, than one coming from a mind less experienced, as my anticipations have not been realized, I will offer a few 'notes,' merely as a prelude.

Agriculture is looked upon as the first employment of mankind—and as all are more or less engaged in it, it is reasonable that we should diligently investigate those principles which naturally affect it. Perhaps there is no one science so well calculated to elevate, enlighten, and strengthen the mind, and that has a tendency to give the way for its full consummation, as a study of the works, or rather the laws of nature, presents us with those little intrinsic beauties that have a tendency to wrap up the humble works of art; and offer them in a point of view well befitting the design for which they were created. It is also equally adapted to forming a knowledge of the *Medical profession*—every student well knows, who has enlisted in this highly distinguished enterprise.—And comparatively narrow must be that mind that entertains the thought of securing the mastery in his profession, without obtaining a knowledge of theoretical and practical Botany.

Why is it, I would ask, that so many are content with remaining in consummate ignorance of those principles which, if obtained, would be a blessing to their profit and amusement? Such has been my surprise, while wandering through the unexplored scenes of Nature, and contemplating the marked contrast between those plants emerging from their home in the depth of the forest, glowing as they do with a beauty and richness not to be found in many a flower cultivated in a sickly garden—that I am led to exclaim, 'Is this peculiarity confined to vegetable alone?' How the beauty of woman, and the graces and follies of the age, dim in comparison with her who is permitted to blossom in nature's solitude—in all her exquisite loveliness!—how beautiful does the human mind appear in its purity! But I am wandering from my subject.

The Peninsula State, so far as I have become acquainted, presents an unbroken phalanx of the most splendid flowers from the casket of Nature—no where equalled in number, quality or beauty. Notwithstanding the means we already have of acquiring a knowledge of many of their true names—by the aid of such standard works as *Mrs. Lincoln's* and *Prof. Eaton's*—yet we are far short of doing justice to them, as it respects their specific character. Evident, therefore, as it unquestionably is, that important discoveries have been made, it is equally manifest that we stand in need of a Botanical Arrangement of plants within our own borders. And, as discoveries continue to increase, rest assured that the time when our State will have a contribution of its own—a time to which I look forward with no doubt as to its ultimate success and final triumph. I had intended to give a brief sketch of my excursions, but space will not permit.—I will only say, that every tour claims many interesting subjects, that entirely exceed my most sanguine expectations—upon which, as I am only beginning to learn, I will not attempt to speak.

Yours respectfully, LOCHINVAR.
Grass Lake Academy, July, 1844.

Good thoughts, like good company, will never stay where they are not properly entertained; while bad thoughts like ill-mannered guests, press for admission, or, like night robbers, lurk secretly about, waiting for an unguarded moment to creep in and destroy.

For the Michigan Farmer.

To those who do a great deal,

On those who think they do, when they cultivate, or pretend to cultivate, a larger quantity of land than they can thoroughly till. Now this *skinning* business will do very well in some occupations, but it is miserable when applied to land. It costs no more to fence a piece of ground which is well tilled than one that is "skinned." Some may argue with some plausibility that the crops would be more tempting to cattle in a well cultivated field, and would necessarily require a better fence! Be that as it may, it is a subject that I have never thoroughly investigated, and of course I shall not insist upon maintaining my opinion. Tares on a piece of land well cultivated are not higher than on a piece of the same size half cultivated. It is not as much work to gather a hundred bushels of grain or roots from an acre or less, as from ten acres or more. All I have to say is, that you should do well what you do, even if you do but little.

Yours, &c., JONAS DOOLITTLE,
Onondaga, Eaton Co., April, 1844.

Butter Making.

A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet, concludes a long review of the process of making butter in different countries, as follows. The writer says that the milk and water is best worked out of butter by the hands, and he states that the Goshen butter-makers clothe the hand with linen, which absorbs the butter worked out, and prevents a contact between the hand and the butter.

On the whole, then, though good butter that will keep sweet at least a year, may be put down without washing, during any part of the grass season, yet we have sufficient evidence that most Farmers of the interior fail to do so. The two cardinal conditions to ensure the best butter, are—in making, expel the butter-milk; in packing, exclude the air. The first is accomplished most certainly by thorough washing with cold water; the second by packing close in new casks, containing fifty to one hundred pounds each, and made of white oak; the salt should be fine and of the best quality. The butter should always stand twelve to twenty-four hours after salting, and then worked over, using the linen cloth under the hand, till all salt water, now collected in small drops, is absorbed: now pack, and when the cask is full, add an inch of dry salt and head up; or, if pickle be preferred to cover the surface, boil and skim it first, and apply it when cold; keep in a cool place. It seems not material to the keeping of butter, whether sugar be added or not; saltpetre should never be used. To make butter of the highest flavor, cream should stand in summer but twenty-four hours; it is generally considered sufficiently often, if kept in a cool place, to collect it three times in a week."

CUTTING GRAIN EARLY.—We are satisfied that grain is very often left too long standing uncut in the field. The risk of injury from storms is increased—it does not handle so well, either in cutting, binding, loading or stacking—and shatters out more. The opinion is pretty well established, that when wheat or rye is cut early—we mean before the grain is entirely hard; it makes quite as much, and whiter flour, than if left until the usual time. Since writing the above, we happened to read it to an experienced miller, who is also a good farmer. He says he is well satisfied that early cut grain—that which is apparently quite green—will really yield more flour, and is worth several cents a bushel more than that which is suffered to stand till the berry is thoroughly hardened.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Quick Germination.

As a general rule, it will be found that a seed planted in such a manner as to ensure a quick germination, and a sufficient supply of nourishment afterwards, will give the most vigorous plants and the most abundant returns to the cultivator. On this fact depends much of the benefit of manuring, and the difference also which results from the application of manures at different times. No seed requires to be buried deeper than is necessary to ensure moisture, and exclusion from light. If buried so deep that the nutritive matter of the seed is exhausted (and that alone forms the first and most important supply of food) before the shoot reaches the air, or the root the manure intended for its use, life may be continued, but in a state fatal to a good product. The experience of turnip growers, or those who sow small seeds to any extent will show the correctness of the above rules. If the manure is covered so deep that the roots must have a growth of weeks before they reach a proper supply of nourishment, the plants will be feeble, their growth slow, and a check will be given from which the plants rarely recover. If, on the contrary the seeds are lightly covered and the manure fine and mixed with the earth in which the seeds are deposited, the growth will be rapid, and the impulse given will seldom be lost to the growth of the plant. Bone manure has long been celebrated for the rapidity with which it brought forward crops to which it was applied. The fact that it was drilled in with the seeds, and therefore placed in contact with them, or in the position where its influence would be most sensibly felt in giving a rapid and vigorous germination, was for a while overlooked, and virtues were attributed to the substance, that in a great measure belonged to the method of using. The more thoroughly decomposed ordinary manure is, the quicker will its influence be felt on the young plant; and it is found that sown in drills with wheat or turneps, it is not inferior to bone dust in promoting a speedy and vigorous germination. The philosophical experiments of Davy showed that the most benefit would be derived from manures if used in a fresh or long state; and the decomposition of vegetable matters, or the preparation of compost was for a while abandoned, and the manure deposited as recommended by the philosopher. Experience soon showed, however, that while the soil was made better by the use of undecomposed materials, there were some crops to which the theory was not applicable; but that where a quick growth was indispensable, manure in the state that gives immediate nourishment was to be preferred. Thus in Great Britain the use of rotted or compost manure for turneps has again become almost universal unless in those districts where good management has rendered the soil already so fertile and rich, that the immediate effect of the manure used is not required to the perfection of the crop sown. Farmers, therefore, in the preparation and use of their manures should be governed by the nature and condition of the soil to which it is to be applied; and the plant which it is intended to nourish.—*Cult.*

SELECTION OF STOCK.—"Jo Sykes," a correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says that while on a visit to Mr. Webster's farm at Marshfield, in Dec. last, Mr. W. made the following remarks: "In the selection of stock, farmers in this country should regard their own climate and their own circumstances, and note wherein they differ from those of the farmers in England. Here we raise oxen for work as well as beef; but there they seldom raise cattle for working."

FENCE POSTS.—A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times that in taking up a fence that had set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause he found that the posts which were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those that were set as they grew were rotted off. This fact is worthy of the attention of farmers.

Mechanics' Department.

Why and Because.

(Continued from page 70, No. 9.)

Why are we said to know of nothing which is absolutely at rest?

Because the earth is whirling round its axis, and round the sun; the sun is moving round his axis, and round the centre of gravity of the solar system; and, doubtless, round some more remote centre in the great universe, carrying all his planets and comets about his path.

One of the grand laws of nature is, that all bodies persevere in their present state, whether of motion or rest, unless disturbed by some foreign power. Motion, therefore, once begun, would be continued for ever, were it to meet with no interruption from external causes, such as the power of gravity, the resistance of the medium, &c.

Dr. Arnott adduces several familiar illustrations of motions and forces. Thus, all falling and pressing bodies exhibit attraction in its simplest form. Repulsion is instanced in explosion, steam, the action of springs, &c. Explosion of gunpowder is repulsion among the particles when assuming the form of air. Steam, by the repulsion among its particles, moves the piston of the steam engine. All elasticity, as seen in springs, collision, &c., belongs chiefly to repulsion. A spring is often, as it were, a reservoir of force, kept ready charged for a purpose; as when a gun-lock is cocked, a watch wound up, &c.

Why does a billiard ball stop when it strikes directly another ball of equal size, and the second ball proceed with the whole velocity which the first had?

Because the action which imparts the new motion is equal to the reaction which destroys the old. Although the transference of motion in such a case, seems to be instantaneous, the change is really progressive, and is as follows: The approaching ball, at a certain point of time, has just given half of its motion to the other equal ball; and if both were of soft clay, they would then proceed together with half the original velocity; but, as they are elastic, the touching parts at the moment supposed are compressed like a spring between the balls; and by their expanding, and exerting force equally both ways, they double the velocity of the foremost ball, and destroy altogether the motion in the other.

Why is the uniformity of motion essential to rational conjecture or anticipation as to future events?

Because, it is assuming, for instance, that the earth will continue to turn uniformly on its axis, that we speak of *to-morrow* and of *next week*, &c., and that we make all arrangements for future emergencies: and were the coming day, or season, or year, to arrive sooner or later than such anticipation, it would throw such confusion into all our affairs that the world would soon be desolate.

To calculate futurities, then, (observes Dr. Arnott,) or to speak of past events, is merely to take some great uniform motion as a standard with which to compare all others; and then to say of the remote event, that it coincided, or will coincide, with some described state of the standard motion. The most obvious and best standards are the whirling of the earth about its axis, and its great revolution round the sun. The first is rendered very sensible to man by his alternately seeing and not seeing the sun, and it is called a *day*; the second is marked by the succession of the season, and it is called a *year*. The earth

turns upon its axis about 365 times while it is performing one circuit round the sun, and thus it divides the year into so many smaller parts; and the day is divided into smaller parts, by the progress of the earth's whirling being so distinctly marked, in the constantly varying directions of the sun, as viewed from any given spot on the face of the earth. When advancing civilization made it of importance to man to be able to ascertain with precision the very instant of the earth's revolution, connected with any event, various contrivances were introduced for the purpose. Such have been sun-dials, where the shadow travels progressively round the divided circle; the uniform flux of water through a prepared opening; the flux of sand in a common hour-glass, &c. But the very triumphs of modern ingenuity and art are those astronomical clocks and watches, in which the counted equal vibrations of a pendulum, or balance-wheel, have detected periodical inequalities even in the motion of the earth itself, and have directed attention to unsuspected disturbing causes, important to be known.

Why, when a body is carried below the surface of the earth, does its weight become less?

Because the matter then above it is drawing it up, instead of down, as before. A descent of a few hundred feet makes a sensible difference, and at the centre of the earth, if man could reach it, he would find things to have no weight at all; and there would be neither up nor down, because bodies would be equally attracted in all directions.—[Arnott.]

Why is a horseman standing on the saddle enabled to leap over a garter extended over the horse, (the horse passing under the garter,) and to light upon the saddle at the other side?

Because, the exertion of the performer, in this case, is not that which he would use were he to leap from the ground over a garter at the same height. In the latter case, he would make an exertion to rise, and at the same time to project his body forward. In the case, however, of the horseman, he merely makes that exertion which is necessary to rise directly upwards to a sufficient height to clear the garter. The motion which he has in common with the horse, compounded with the elevation acquired by his muscular power, accomplishes the leap.

EVERY DAY KNOWLEDGE.—An anecdote is told of the application of one of the common principles of mechanics, to the saving of a public building in Paris. The walls of the building were gradually separating and it became a question of importance how they should be firmly restored to their original position. Many were suggested, but were impracticable. At length an individual applying his mechanical genius to the case proposed the simple plan of running huge bars of iron from wall to wall, and securing them on the outside by nuts. Then applying sufficient heat to the bars in the interior of the building on the common principle that heat will expand, the bars were elongated and the nuts loosened. Immediately securing these right, as the iron cooled it collapsed, and the walls were drawn together. Repeating the process, proposed by this mechanic, sufficiently, the walls were returned to their places, and made them firm as ever by the power that sustained them. The work was thus accomplished, (which had puzzled the first mechanics,) on the principles that every boy of six month's life in a blacksmith's shop understands perfectly well—but applied in an important emergency.—Selected.

Respect to Artists.

The policy of encouraging the talents and industry of our own countrymen, is so self-evident, that every American is astonished that there are those among us of a contrary opinion and policy. We can give \$20,000 to Persico, a foreign artist, for statues, when we would not give half that price to an American artist for the same thing, executed equally as well. This suicidal policy, this madness, undeserving all confidence in ourselves, all independence, all self-respect, and sinking us in the estimation of the world. It is full time for us to quit sending to Europe for all works of art, which we can as well have executed by our own artists. We should like to see this subject estimated as its importance demands, for if our own country is to ascend in the Arts, there is but one way of aiding the development of those who practise, and that is to purchase of them all the works, which they can as well execute, and that may be wanted for public positions. This is the only correct way also to contribute towards making them better known. The propensity to run to the Old World for every work that may be wanted in statuary is ridiculous, and should be ridiculed out of practice.—*Sat. Courier.*

IMPROVE YOUR MINDS.—Young men, a great deal depends upon your own exertions, in regard to the cultivation of your minds.—If you are dilatory and idle, spend but a small portion of your time in study, and seek for pleasures in the frivolous amusements of the world, you cannot expect to be distinguished for mental acquirements, or make any advancement in general knowledge. You must study. Read books from which you can gain the most information, not for the sake of saying you have read this or that work, but for the sole purpose of disciplining your minds.

Some of you doubtless say, we have no time to study. We work hard through the day, and at night we are too tired to read or turn over our books. But you can find time to study. There are still many hours in the day in which you are not employed. Some of you have at least one hour given you for your meals. Here you can save thirty minutes, which will make an hour and a half you will save during the day. Add to this half an hour in the morning, and an hour at night, and you will have three hours. Three hours a day and we cannot believe there is an individual who cannot have as much time; three hours a day will amount to no less than thirteen weeks in a year. Now thirteen weeks in a year is no small portion of time, and in this period, how much can you study? Never say then, you have no time to devote to the improvement of your minds. Lose not a moment. Perhaps some of you have been in a goldsmith's shop, and noticed how particular he is to save all his gold and silver filings. He does right here. In a twelvemonth these filings amount to a large sum. In like manner you can save your fleeting moments. Should you be more careless and indifferent about your time, which for value and preciousness cannot be compared to silver and gold? Certainly not. Improve your time, we say again, and we cannot repeat it too often, improve every moment of your time.—Selected.

THERE is a man in "Hornby, Maine," so tall that he can't hear common people dun him for debts. That's a great advantage.

SOME poor men are under-valued, because worth nothing, and some rich men over-valued, though nothing worth.

Ladies' Department.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Rural Life.

My muse, unus'd to try her wing,
In fancy's airy flight,
A scene of rural life would sketch,
Devoid of borrow'd light.

A cot, far in the deep green shade,
Beside some murm'ring rill,
Where halcyon peace, like Herman's dew,
Her sweets around distill.

This is the place where Nature loves
Her beauteous board to spread—
Where laughing eyes and rosy cheeks,
Their cheering influence shed.

Here, free from all the noise and strife
That haunts the crowded street,
The farmer eats his cheerful meal,
And rests in slumbers sweet.

He seldom sighs for sordid gold,
He smiles at pomp and show;
With joy he views the waving grain,
Which wealth and health bestow.

There let me dwell, not quite unknown,
My friends both true and kind,
Leave the vain crowd without a sigh,
True happiness to find.

Jackson, June, 1844.

PAULINE.

The Mother.

Heaven has imprinted on the mother's face something which claims kindred with the skies. The waking, watchful eye, which keeps its tireless vigils over her slumbering child—the tender look and the angelic smile, are objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can reach, nor which portray—upon the eulogies of the most eloquent tongue we should find *tekel* written. It is to the sympathies of the heart alone, where lives the lovely picture, and the eye may look abroad in vain for its counterpart in the works of art!

The mother's love! O what a joy is in the sound—entwined around our very souls in our earliest years—we cling to it in manhood and almost worship at its shrine in old age. To use the language of a celebrated writer, we say, that he who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence, without thinking "of such is the kingdom of heaven"—or view the fond parent hang over its beauties, and half retain her breath lest she break its slumbers—without a veneration for all common feeling—is to be avoided in every intercourse in life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness, and the solitude of the desert.—*Selected.*

LADIES ON HORSEBACK.—The fashion of ladies riding out on horseback without the attendance of gentlemen has become quite fashionable in Philadelphia of late. The Ledger says they have recently seen ladies start singly from different dwellings in the city, and that it is quite common to see troops of from three to six galloping at a high rate through the streets of our city not devoted to business. The dexterity of some of these fair riders is astonishing. They mount with all the elasticity of men, and one of them whose horse ran away with her, stuck firmly in the saddle until the animal encountered a wagon, which he leaped, and then, by a dexterous turn of the rein, she brought him up to the wall of a house, and gaily leaped to the ground unharmed. She was led into an adjoining house, while her animal was secured by some gentlemen.

Brass and metal kettles should never be used in the preparation of preserves. Iron ware lined with porcelain, or tin ware, is much more preferable, and not subject to the verdigris which acids produce on others.

Valuable Recipes.

CRANBERRY PUDDING.—Stir a pint of cranberries into a quart of stiff batter. Boil well, and serve up with sweet sauce. Some persons make sauce by mixing butter and sugar together, but it may be much improved by making some paste, by boiling flour and water, and then stirring in butter and sugar to suit the taste. Grate on nutmeg, or cut some lemon peel very fine to season it.—*Mrs. Child.*

When it is done, just send for us.

INVALUABLE SALVE. Take three carrots and grate them; place them in a vessel, and cover with lard, without salt, if convenient. Boil thoroughly, strain, and add sufficient beeswax to make a paste. This is a most invaluable ointment or salve, for cuts, burns, scalds, or wounds of any kind. Given from long and thorough experience.—*Sat. Courier*

HONEY VINEGAR.—Take one pound of honey, one gallon of cider, mix them well together, and let it stand in a vessel for four or five months, and vinegar will be produced of a superior quality.

Superior Dutch Cheese.

Take sour lobbered milk, skim off the cream, then set it over the fire in an *iron pot*—brass is poisonous. Let it remain until the curd rises, which will be when the whey is scalding hot at the bottom of the pot; there is a difference in the heat of the whey at top and bottom. Skim the curd into a basket which is best; let it remain six or eight hours to drain, then break the curd (on a table,) as fine as possible; after which put the curd lightly in a stone jar, salting it to taste. Let it remain in the jar, stirring it twice a day with a wooden or round stick—keep it loose and light until it becomes palatable to the taste of the maker. The cheese acquires a disagreeable flavor if kept too long in the jar.—Make the cheeses into small balls, and set them in a cellar. It should not be eaten the first few days, and is best flavored from one week to two weeks old.

AN ORANGE COUNTY LADY.

BANK NOTE LIST.

[CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.]

MICHIGAN.			
F & M B's & Branch	par	Bank of Buffalo	55 dis
Bank of St. Clair	par	Clinton county	30 dis
Mich Insurance Co	par	Waterliet	30 dis
Oakland County Bank	par	Com bank Buffalo	30 dis
River Raisin Bank	par	Com bank Oswego	30 dis
Mer B's Jackson Co	par	Bank of Lyons	30 dis
Bank of Michigan	68 dis	B's America, Buff	40 dis
State Scrip	3 a 4 dis	B's Commerce do	45 dis
State Warrants	48 dis	Bank of Oswego	50 dis
OHIO.		Bank of Lodi	20 dis
Specie paying banks	par	Binghamton	25 dis
Cleveland	55 dis	Cattaraugus county	40 dis
Com bank Scioto	25 dis	Erie do	50 dis
" Lake Erie	15 dis	Mechan b's Buffalo	50 dis
Far bank Canton	60 dis	Mer Ex bank do	50 dis
Granville	75 dis	Miller's bank, Clyde	20 dis
Hamilton	25 dis	Phoenix b's, Buffalo	40 dis
Lancaster	30 dis	Tonawanda	dis
Mer & Trader's Cin	15 dis	U. S. bank, Buffalo	35 dis
Manhattan	90 dis	Western New-York	35 dis
Miami Exp Com	60 dis	Staten Island	55 dis
Urbana bank's Com	60 dis	Olean	40 dis
INDIANA.		Alleghany county	75 dis
State bank & bran	1 dis	St. Lawrence Stock &	
State Scrip	30 dis	Real Estate Notes	55 dis
ILLINOIS.		Stock Notes	75 dis
State bank	50 dis	State bank, Buffalo	80 dis
Shawneetown	50 dis	Wash'n b's, N. Y.	10 dis
KENTUCKY.		Union b's, Buffalo	35 dis
All good banks	2 dis		
PENNSYLVANIA.		CANADA.	
Specie paying	1 dis	All	2 dis
Erie	2 dis	WISCONSIN.	
Relief Notes	5 dis	Fire & Marine Insu-	
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,		rance Co. Checks	1 dis
& NEW ENGLAND.	par	MISSOURI.	
		State bank	2 dis



1844.



LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.
FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DETROIT, MICH.

Warehouse foot of Shelby Street.

Agents for the Buffalo and Ohio Line, and New York Lake Boat Line, on the Erie Canal, in connection with Steamboats, Propellers and Vessels on the Lakes.

AGENTS.

E. W. BARNARD, } 100 Broad street, N. Y.
R. J. VANDEWATER }
J. H. MATHER } foot State st., Albany N. Y.
W. H. VANDEWATER }

Card, Meech & Co., Buffalo, New York.

All goods and property shipped by these lines insured on the Erie Canal, and persons shipping by them can be assured of as quick despatch as by any other line.

The undersigned are prepared to make contracts for the transportation of produce and merchandise by the above lines, and solicits the patronage of merchants, millers, &c.

* Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-House of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

LAWSON, HOWARD & Co., Agents.

Detroit, March 25, 1844.

Notice to Farmers.

First quality Pine Shingles, in any quantity; Prepared White Lead, in 25 lb. kegs; Salt, coarse and fine; Plaster; Water Lime; Leather of all descriptions, by the side or ton, direct from the manufacturers; Plastering Hair constantly on hand, at the lowest cash price, at the old ware-house of W. Parker, Jackson, Mich. Also, cash paid for Hides—by

June 15, 1844.

HAYDEN & Co.

Fruit Trees and Shrubbery.

THE Subscribers have just received, and will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of GRAFTED FRUIT TREES, of all kinds, from the Ypsilanti Garden.

Garden Shrubbery and Flowers of all kinds, for Gardens and Door Yards, may be had at any time, by calling at their chandler's shop, north of the Railroad bridge

GIBSON & RUSSEL.

Jackson, March 30, 1844.

Foster's Improved Patent Pumps.

H. & F. M. FOSTER respectfully inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their Machine Shop, (on the east side of Grand River, near the Railroad Depot,) is the Village of Jackson, superior Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, made of the best materials, and warranted not to FREEZE. These Pumps have been extensively in use in the Eastern States, for 15 years, and the increasing demand for them, is evidence of the general satisfaction they have given.

Jackson, February 15, 1844.

Ploughs! Ploughs!!

THE best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs, can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace Jackson, April 1, 1844.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

L. R. AUSTIN & Co. are now prepared to give those farmers who may patronize them with their custom, as good work as can be done in the State.—We have two new and splendid Machines, one expressly for *Merino* Wool. Our Dyer is from an Eastern Factory, and will give those who wish it the French or Patent Finish.

For further particulars call at their shop in Brooklyn.

L. R. AUSTIN & Co.

Brooklyn, May, 1844.

Wanted.

In exchange for the "Michigan Farmer," or in payment of subscriptions to the same,—Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, Ham, Eggs, &c. &c. &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed, if delivered soon.

Farmer Office, June 1, 1844.

JOB PRINTING.

Every description of Letter Press Printing, such as Labels, Waybills, Show Bills, Road Bills, Stage Bills, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Circulars, Ball Tickets, Business Cards, Catalogues, Notes, &c. &c. executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, at the office of the Michigan Farmer, north side of the Public Square, Jackson.

BLANKS, of every description, kept constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

April, 1844.

Miscellaneous.

Song of the Soil.

BY J. H. R. BAYLEY.

I start the pulb of the beautiful flower,
And feed the bloom of the wild wood flower,
I rear the blade of the tender herb,
And the trunk of the stalwart oak I curb;
I force the sap of the mountain pine,
And curl the tendrils of the vine;
Robe the forest and clothe the plain
With the ripest of fruit and richest of grain.

The cheek of the peasant I flush with health,
And yeald the sturdy yoman wealth.
I give the spirit of commerce wings,
And prop the tottering thrones of kings.
The gorgeous palace and humble cot
Owe every atom to me they've got—
And the prince at his banquet, and hind at his board,
Alike must depend on the fare I afford.

Man may boast of his creature might—
His talents in peace, and his prowess to fight;
And lord it over beast and bird.
By the charm of his tongue, and the spell of his word.
But I am the sole and mighty source
Whence flows the tide of his boasted force—
Whatever his right and whoever he be,
His pomp and dominion must come from me!

I am the giver of all that's good,
And have seen since the world hath stood;
Where'er there's wealth on ocean, or beauty on land,
But sprung from the warmth of my fostering hand!
Or where the object fair and free,
That claims a being, but's traced to me?
Cherish! then, cherish, ye sons of toil,
The wonderful might of the fruitful soil!

Cultivation of Flowers.

There are a class of men who would pare down everything to the mere grade of *utility*—who think it the height of wisdom to ask, when one manifests an enthusiasm in the culture of flowers, "Of what use are they?" With such we have no sympathy. We will not say with Mr. Coleman, in case of such an interrogatory being put to us, that "our first impulse is to look under his hat and see the length of his ears," but we are always inclined, in such cases, to thank God that our tastes do not correspond with theirs. Better—(say these ultra utilitarians)—better devote our time to the culture of things useful and needed to sustain life, than to employ it on things which, like flowers, are intended only to look at and please the eye. But why, (we would ask with Mr. Coleman,) "why should not the eye be pleased?" What pleasures more pure, more warming to the heart, more improving to the mind, more chastening to the affections, than those which come through the eye? Where shall we read more luminously displayed the perfections of the Creator than in the star-spangled heavens above and the flower spangled earth beneath?—

"Each cup a p'p'it, and each leaf a book"

Nonsense—sheer nonsense—to tell us it is useless to cultivate flowers. They add to the charms of our homes. Rendering them more attractive and beautiful, we multiply and strengthen the domestic ties which bind us to them. We would not advocate the cultivation of flowers to the neglect of more necessary objects: attention to the one does not involve neglect of the other. Every man engaged in the culture of the earth, can find time to embellish his premises, who has the will to do it, and we pity those who have not. Rob earth of its flowers—the wondrous mechanism of the Almighty—and we should lose the choicest mementoes left to remind us that it was once a paradise.

NEVER neglect to pay the printer.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In this village, on the 18th ult., LUCINDA, wife of FREDERICK M. FOSTER, aged 36 years.

In the recent death of Mrs. LUCINDA FOSTER, our village has sustained a loss. Excellence like hers cannot be removed without its being deeply felt by those who had been privileged to be acquainted with it. She had been two years resident among us, and had won the high regard of those who have enjoyed her society. Hers was an unobtrusive worth, and therefore not as extensively known as it deserved to be; but where known, it was duly appreciated—the powers of her mind were of a superior cast; they were also highly cultivated, and she sought to make them useful. Though she did not aim to be conspicuous in society, she conscientiously filled, to the best of her ability, the sphere in which Providence placed her, and gaining time from her domestic duties, she lent her pen for the benefit of others. Her contributions to the public press, so correct in sentiment and language, were earnestly sought by our editors, and admired by many a reader, who knew not the source from which they came—Though ever ready to contribute her matured thoughts on a variety of useful subjects, the truths of religion engaged most of her attention, and were investigated with an earnestness which showed her estimate of their value. She felt a deep anxiety to be able to give a reason of the hope that was in her. She did not consider herself as having already attained, or as being already perfect, but followed on to know the Lord, and discover the truth as it is in Jesus. Her last anxiety, after surrendering her child to the Providence of God, and soliciting for him the watchful care of His minister, was to know more of Christ; and her last prayer was, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

The congregation, in which she worshipped, will miss her sweet voice in the music of the sanctuary, and that circle of friends, which knew her uncommon worth, deeply sympathizes with the family, which by the loss of such a wife and mother, has been made desolate.

Acquainted as we were with the subject of the above notice, we cannot refrain from adding our humble tribute to the memory of the deceased. And, altho' we cannot augment her worth and virtues, we may be permitted to offer our heartfelt sympathies to the many relatives and friends whose hearts are bleeding at the loss of one of the most pure-minded and beloved beings that ever tenanted this world. We knew Mrs. FOSTER but to esteem her—as we are confident did all who were acquainted with the purity and superiority of her mind, and the loveliness of her character.

Many of our readers will recollect the wise counsels written by Mrs. F., and given in the pages of this journal over the signature of "L. F."—and no one, who has read those essays, but must admire her talents and mourn her early decease. As a Daughter, Sister, Wife, Mother, and Friend, she was justly loved and cherished—and long will her memory be dear to all who knew her in either of those connections.—EDITOR.

FARMERS—The most honorable, the most useful, the most independent of men, are well informed Farmers, who cultivate their own soil, and enjoy the advantages that health, competence and intelligence are ever sure to bestow.

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Market Intelligence.

JACKSON, July 12th, 1844.

GRAIN—Wheat remains at 50c; Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, as before quoted.

Flour, stands at \$3.

PR VISE SS—mess Pork \$12, prime do, \$9; Hams 6c; Lard firm at 6 a 7 c; Butter 8c; Eggs Cheese 7c.

Wool is worth 25 a 23c; best quality would command 32 a 33c.

Wheat has fallen to 53 1-4 cents. Flour in New York on the 29th ult. was at \$1.25 to \$1.75. The appearance indicates that the sales of the new crop will commence at low prices.—[Signal.]

ASHES—The news from Europe is not favorable to sales of Pot's have been made at \$4; Pearls, unbleached but dull at \$4 50.

FLOUR—The market continues to be very quiet. Genesee is better sustained than any other article, at \$1 37 1/2. Michigan is more abundant, at \$1 12 1/2 a \$1 1 1/2; Pennsylvania, \$1 2 1/2; Southern at \$1 5 1/2 a \$1 7 1/2. The receipts of the week were 6,386, and 5th, 6,414.

GRAIN—The last cargo of North Carolina wheat brought 30 cents. Sales of Rye at 6 1/2. Oats at 2 1/2 a 30. Corn, yellow, 43 a 42 1/2. Common Southern is selling at 44 to 45 cents.

CHICAGO, June 28.

For a few days past considerable grain has come, and as the weather appears to be in a settled condition it is hoped that opportunity will be offered for the large quantities of produce still back to come in. From winter wheat brings about 65 cents. From present appearances no improvement need be expected. Oats have sold during the month for 56 cents, but are now at 37 1-2, with a downward tendency.

Wool Wanted.

The subscribers under the firm of Lathrop & Walcott, have received their machinery—are now prepared for the farmers to bring on their WOOL, as they can have it CARDED or manufactured into any of the following descriptions of cloth viz: common and fine tulle cloth; common and fine cassimeres; same flannel of wool and of cotton and wool for sheeting, &c.; pressed cloths; plaids; checks; stripes—chambrays; carpets double and single; coverlets and almost every other description required for this section of country.

Also weaving any of the above—also rag carpets, tow and linen cloths; diapers; bagging &c. &c.

Their machinery being all new and of the most improved kinds, they flatter themselves that all who favor them with their work will be satisfied not only with the quality, but with the price.

WOOL CARBING will receive particular attention at reduced prices.

They will be prepared early in September to furnish and dress cloth for customers on the most reasonable terms.

The patronage of Farmers is solicited. Wool delivered for manufacturing will all be covered by insurance in a responsible Company without charge to the owners.

H. B. LATHROP,
ALBERT WALCOTT.

Manufactory at the State Prison.
Jackson, June 1st, 1844.

ALBERT FOSTER,
EDGE TOOL MANUFACTURER.

JACKSON MICHIGAN.

Has opened a New Establishment on Luther Street immediately in rear of J. SUMNER & Co's store, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS.

of superior workmanship. The Farmers and Mechanics of Central Michigan are informed that he is at all times prepared to furnish or make to order every article in his line of business.

Jackson, July, 1844.

Superior Agricultural Implements!

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the "Boston Agricultural Warehouse," a general and superior assortment of

Grain and Grass Sythes, Grain Cradles, Sythes, Snaths, Forks, Grain Shovels, &c. &c.,

which are warranted to be the best implements of the kind that can be procured in the State. Farmers are invited to call and examine.

J. SUMNER & Co.

Jackson, July, 1844.